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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1102

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Soviet Views, Perceptions, Comments (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 30-31 Oct 80).....	1
Soviet Foreign Policy Objectives, by A. Akhtamzyan Chinese-U.S. Relations Reviewed, by Yu. Lugovskoy	
Laos-Soviet Friendship Meeting in Yerevan (KOMMUNIST, 22 Nov 80).....	11
Kazakhs Strengthen Ties With India, Laos (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 12 Dec 80).....	13
Cultural Exchange With India, by I. Karakulov Kazakh Delegations Visit Laos, by T. Sharmanov	
Kazakh Press Features Egyptian International Lenin Prize Winner (Absattar Derbisaiyev; QAZAQ ADEBIETI, 9 Jan 81).....	17
Armenians From Abroad Meet in Yerevan (KOMMUNIST, 25 Nov 80).....	22
Crimean Tatar Press on Finnish Tourism to USSR (D. Gulamov; LENIN BAYRAGHI, 9 Dec 80).....	24
New Book on World Socialist Movement, Anticomunist Misconceptions (V. Voloshin; KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE, 28 Nov 80).....	26
Books Defending Palestinians' Rights Reviewed (A. Pozner; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 3 Dec 80).....	28

REGIONAL

Lithuanian Comments on Polish Situation (Algimantas Brazaitis; TIESA, 12 Nov 80).....	30
Lithuanian MVD Chief on Soviet Militia Day (Julijonas Mikalauskas; TIESA, 8 Nov 80).....	32
Lithuanian Trade Union Official on Worker Participation in Management (Justinas Antanaitis; TIESA, 13 Sep 80).....	34
Tajiks Plan New Publication Center (V. Ibrahimov; TOJIKISTONI SOVETI, 12 Oct 80).....	38
Problems of Russian Influence on Kirghiz Language Discussed (K. Sayakbaev; LENINCHIL JASH, 13 Dec 80).....	41
Tajik Literature Program Planned (Kurban Akramov, Zafar Dustov; MAORIF VA MADANIYAT, 16 Oct 80).....	44
Central Asian Drama Festival Described (O. Nepesov; SOVET TURKMENISTANI, 10 Dec 80).....	47

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET VIEWS, PERCEPTIONS, COMMENTS

Soviet Foreign Policy Objectives

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Dr Hist Sci, Prof A. Akhtamzyan: "A Principled, Class Policy"]

[Text] As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the celebrations in Aima-Ata, a political struggle is now going on in the world between forces fighting for peace, respect of the rights of peoples, and detente on one hand and the forces of oppression, militarism, and aggression on the other. This struggle between two basic directions in international policy is proceeding continuously, on a global scale, and in the most diverse forms. The forces actively pursuing the first direction include the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, and the national movement of liberation against colonialism and imperialism. The second direction is represented by reactionary monopolist circles and the military-industrial complexes of the capitalist countries, mainly the United States of America.

The present political situation is unique in that the international situation has recently become significantly more complex and acute. The USA and its NATO allies are to blame for this. In order to retard the objective process of the world's renewal and to resurrect the cold war, they have assumed a course of dictatorship, compulsion, and confrontation in international affairs. In a desire to insure military supremacy for themselves over the socialist fraternity, and in response to events and changes in the world disadvantageous to them, they have initiated a new, dangerous spiral in the arms race.

The U.S. administration's orientation toward possible nuclear war, and not toward its prevention, and attempts at making a nuclear conflict probable and acceptable in the minds of people are especially dangerous. This is essentially the main goal of the so-called "new nuclear strategy" recently declared by the U.S. government. But talk of the possibility of "limited", "partial", "controlled" use of a nuclear weapon is nothing more than monstrous deception of the public, since any such use may elicit a worldwide thermonuclear war.

The strengthening partnership of U.S. imperialists and Beijing's leaders, who are pursuing a course of increasing international tension in behalf of their big-power hegemonist designs, is having a negative influence on international relations. As we know, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping has declared many times that "a third world war of enormous proportions is inevitable" and that "it would not be as bad as all that."

In this complex international situation, our Communist Party and the Soviet government are displaying restraint, firmness, and adherence to principles as they consistently implement Lenin's policy of peace and follow the course, charted by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, toward insuring the security of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist fraternity, and toward consolidating international security in general.

As is documented in our constitution, the USSR's foreign policy is aimed at supporting international conditions favoring development of communism in the USSR, defense of the state interests of the Soviet Union, reinforcement of the positions of world socialism, support of the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, deterrence of aggressive wars, attainment of universal and total disarmament, and successive implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures.

The Soviet state's foreign policy is a class policy, a deeply internationalist policy. It reflects the revolutionary ideals and fundamental vital interests of the Soviet people and the peoples of other countries in the socialist fraternity and of all laborers on earth. It is a deeply humanitarian policy. It is aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, deterring aggressive wars, relaxing international tension, and ridding mankind of the yoke of the arms race. Peace is the greatest blessing of all peoples, and an important prerequisite of all of mankind's progress. "In our days," noted Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "there can be no foreign policy that is more moral in the best sense of this word, and closer to the hearts and wisdom of the people than a policy of peace, detente, and control of the arms race."

This is precisely the nature of Soviet foreign policy. Its principled and humanitarian nature revealed itself once again in its entirety in the period between the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses.

The second half of the 1970's was marked by active and purposeful foreign policy activity by the party and its Leninist Central Committee.

As in former times, the Soviet Union devoted priority attention to strengthening friendship and deepening full cooperation with socialist countries. The Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee devote constant attention to reinforcing unity and developing cooperation with fraternal countries in the political, economic, ideological, and international areas. These issues are examined at Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of the fraternal countries in the Crimea, meetings which have become traditional.

We can note with satisfaction today that equitable, mutually advantageous economic cooperation among socialist states has broadened, and the effectiveness of their national economic ties and socialist division of labor has risen. A course of socialist economic integration within the framework of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance is being consistently followed.

The achievements of the CEMA countries are universally recognized today. They surpass those of the Common Market countries and the USA together in regard to petroleum and iron ore extraction and lumber, sugar, and mineral fertilizer production. They surpass Common Market members in electric power production by 1.3

times, coal production by 3 times, fuel production by 1.5 times, cement production by 1.4 times, and woolen fabrics by 1.3 times. CEMA's activities are promoting gradual convergence and equalization of the levels of economic development of council members, and intensification of their influence on world development.

As the 1980 Crimean conference once again confirmed, the fraternal socialist countries place the interests of preserving and consolidating peace and confirming the rights of all peoples for free and independent development at the pinnacle of their coordinated foreign policy. The main objectives of the foreign policy of countries in the socialist fraternity are to advance relaxation of tension, supplement it with steps at military relaxation, achieve a real turning point in the arms race toward disarmament, and promote just, political resolution of conflicts.

At the same time the fraternal parties and states are strengthening their defensive military alliance. The Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which was celebrated this year by countries of the socialist fraternity, is dependably insuring the security of its member states, and it is serving as an important factor of universal security.

Growth in cooperation with developing countries and with peoples struggling for national and social liberation and against colonialism and its vestiges is an important direction in the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet government. The Soviet Union and other states of the socialist fraternity support the valid struggle of nations for their liberation, they take the side of the forces of progress, democracy, and national independence, and they deal with them as they would their natural allies in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Faithful to V. I. Lenin's commandments and their internationalist duty, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist fraternity actively support the desire of peoples liberated from the colonial yoke to strengthen their political and economic independence and finally rid themselves of imperialist exploitation. More than 3,000 facilities have been built and about another 1,400 are being built or will be built in liberated countries with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and other CEMA members. In India, for example, up to 35 percent of the steel and up to 80 percent of metallurgical equipment is being produced by enterprises built with the assistance of the Soviet Union; these enterprises are also credited with more than half of the petroleum extraction volume and a third of the refining volume.

While the imperialists try to retrieve lost positions in a liberated country by armed force, the Soviet Union, being a true friend, tries to help its people in the struggle against imperialist aggression. Thus it is at request of the government of Afghanistan and in full correspondence with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation, that our country is providing effective military support to the Afghan people in repelling aggression organized by the ruling circles of the USA and the Beijing hegemonists.

Our party is also applying unweakening effort in another strategic direction of foreign policy--development of relations with capitalist countries. What has been and continues to be most important here is the struggle for affirmation of the

principles of peaceful coexistence, for a sound peace, and for relaxation and, in the future, elimination of the danger of a new world war.

Owing to the multifaceted activities of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist fraternity, and owing to their consistent struggle for peace and international security, in the 1970's we were able to significantly improve the international climate and create favorable prerequisites for resolving debates and international conflicts. In the course of relaxation, peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures has affirmed itself and filled itself with a concrete economic and political content.

In today's conditions, where at the fault of aggressive imperialist circles of the USA and its NATO allies the international situation has become noticeably more aggravated and remains complex, the foreign policy activities of our party and its Leninist Central Committee is aimed at preserving detente and all good things the 1970's had to offer, achieving a turning point in disarmament, and preserving and consolidating the peace. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist fraternity favor continuation and deepening of political dialog between states belonging to different social systems. They declare that there are no problems in Europe, in Asia, and in other parts of the world which the socialist countries would not be ready to resolve at the negotiating table.

A number of initiatives of just last year attest to the persistent, purposeful, and consistent struggle of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist fraternity for peace and international security.

They include a proposal, suggested in a conference of the CEMA Political Consultative Committee, for summit talks among the leaders of countries in all regions of the world to discuss problems associated with eliminating centers of international tension and preventing war.

There was the USSR initiative concerning negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and concurrently on American forward-based resources.

There was the proposal by socialist countries at the Vienna talks foreseeing, among other recommended steps, reduction of forces totaling 13,000 U.S. servicemen and 20,000 Soviet servicemen, above and beyond the Soviet military contingent which was withdrawn by the Soviet Union from the GDR on a unilateral basis.

There was the Soviet Union's proposal for including, in the agenda of the presently convened 35th Session of the UN General Assembly, the issue "On Some Immediate Measures to Reduce Military Danger", and the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guaranteeing International Security" submitted to this session by the Soviet Union.

Displaying concern for strengthening international security, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries attach especially important significance to achieving military relaxation mainly in Europe, where the largest troop groupings of the opposing military alliances are concentrated. They consistently favor implementation of all provisions of the European Conference's Concluding Document. They

are applying considerable effort to get negotiations on reducing armed forces and arms in Central Europe, which have now been going on in Vienna for 7 years already, out of their dead end.

The immediate path of the foreign policy of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries is to sponsor, and conduct with substantial results, a meeting of representatives of the European Conference in Madrid, and insure convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. "What is most important," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "is to find the way to reduce the military threat today and in the future in Europe, and consequently, in all the world."

The Soviet Union also favors universal political resolution of the situation in the Near and Middle East, and stabilization of the position in Southeast Asia. Our people resolutely condemn the aggressive actions and military demonstrations of the imperialists of the USA and the Beijing hegemonists in relation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, and Democratic Kampuchea. The USSR is working to terminate imperialist aggression against Afghanistan, and it is expressing its support to negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and for resolution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The Soviet Union bases its foreign policy on the scientifically grounded conclusion and the humanitarian conviction that a worldwide nuclear missile war is not a fatalistic inevitability in the modern era, that war may be averted. But war cannot be averted spontaneously. The constant active efforts of peace-loving forces are needed.

In order to keep the nuclear fire from starting up, the Soviet Union is arguing in favor of negotiations to halt production of all types of nuclear weapons and to gradually reduce the nuclear weapon reserves down to their complete elimination. As before, the Soviet Union is ready to participate in the process of limiting and reducing strategic arms, with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is consistent and principled. It enjoys the support of the broadest popular masses in all the world. Naturally, this is not to the liking of the ruling circles of the imperialist states. They are trying to blacken this policy, to distort its goals. Spreading the conscious lie of a "Soviet military threat", the ideologists of imperialism assert that this threat supposedly emanates from our revolutionary ideology and our solidarity with the struggle of other peoples for liberty and progress.

Such assertions are nothing more than gross distortions of the truth. The experience of history has demonstrated that our adherence to social and national liberation of peoples has nothing in common with "export of revolution". First, every revolution is mainly the natural result of the internal differences experienced by the given society, and of social development of each specific country. Second, there is no contradiction between our struggle for relaxation of international tension and our solidarity with the peoples national liberation movement. Detente and peaceful coexistence have to do with international relations. They in no way supplant, and they cannot supplant or alter the laws of the class struggle.

Detente now has deep roots in modern international life, and as the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted in the decree "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union", there are real possibilities for preserving it as the dominant trend of world politics.

Detente is the natural result of the balance of forces that evolved in the world arena in the last few decades. The military-strategic equality that has been achieved between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is an achievement of fundamental historical significance. It is a factor restraining the aggressive desires of imperialism, which is in line with the fundamental interests of all nations. Any designs on shaking this balance are fated to fail.

The June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee ordered the Central Committee Politburo to steadfastly promote the course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses in the present situation as well, at a time when the adventuristic actions of the USA and its accomplices are intensifying the military danger. This course is one of all-out reinforcement of the fraternal union of socialist states, of support of the just struggle of peoples for liberty and independence, of peaceful coexistence, of preservation and development of international detente, and of mutually profitable cooperation in economics, science, and culture. But the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant alertness and all-out reinforcement of our state's defense capabilities, so as to foil imperialism's plan of achieving military superiority and enacting a world dictatorship.

As we can see, the firm will for peace and constant readiness to decisively repel aggression merge into a single whole in our party's policy. Waging a decisive, successive, principled struggle for peace, the CPSU and the Soviet government are showing constant concern for strengthening the country's defense capabilities and the fighting power and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. In their implementation of this peace-loving foreign policy, they are relying on the inviolable defense capability of the country, and the fighting power of the army and navy.

War as a means for resolving political problems is alien to socialism. From the point of view of domestic conditions, the Soviet state has no need for either an army or a military policy. But considering the constant military threat emanating from circles of the imperialist powers hostile to us, we are forced to defend ourselves. The security of our country and the security of our allies have never and will never be waived by the Soviet people. Our state spends for military purposes as much as is required to dependably protect the peaceful life of the Soviet people.

Fulfilling their historic mission of protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet Union and, together with fraternal armies, the entire fraternity of socialist states, the Soviet Armed Forces are at the same time the indestructible bulwark of universal peace and security of nations, a dependable means for restraining the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The very fact of the existence of the powerful Soviet Army and Navy has a deterring action upon the proponents of international piracy and military adventures, preventing their attempts at turning the wheel of history backward.

As was once again persuasively confirmed by the proceedings and decisions of the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech

to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, all of the thoughts and all of the activities of our party and the Soviet people are aimed at developing the country's economy and completing great creative tasks. But if we are to achieve our high goals in the development of productive forces, the Soviet people need peace, and the country needs dependable security. This is why our party and the Soviet government will continue to consistently and steadfastly implement a policy of peace, detente, and neutralization of the forces of war and aggression.

Chinese-U.S. Relations Reviewed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Yu. Lugovskoy: "In a Conspiracy With Imperialism"]

[Text] The continuing process of Sino-American rapprochement is generating an increasing sense of concern in Asia, and quite justifiably. After all, it has long been clear now that this process is developing not within the mainstream of peaceful coexistence. The facts confirm with increasing emphasis that the mutual attraction of Washington and Beijing is contrary to the interests of peace and security in Asia, and not only there. It would perhaps have been difficult to expect anything else, considering what is really behind this phenomenon of political magnetism. Trying to justify its rapprochement with Beijing, the American press untiringly broadcasts a supposed process of "de-Maoization" in China. There is also talk of Beijing's turn to "pragmatism", which creates the impression that it promises a "softening" of China's foreign policy and rejection of the excesses of the "Cultural Revolution" which Beijing attempted to export into the neighboring countries of Asia.

This is a good time to recall the Chinese saying about the merchant who keeps a ram's head on the counter but sells dog meat. There are clearly no grounds for interpreting "de-Maoization" as rejection of the social-chauvinistic principles of Maoism by the present rulers in Beijing. True, Maoist doctrines are undergoing some modification, but this does not change the fundamental principles of Beijing's foreign policy course.

And in fact, no one has ever heard anything that might be implied as Beijing rejection of, for example, the Maoist thesis of the inevitability of a new world war. On the contrary they continue to prophesy "great upheavals in the land", tying them in with their maniacal designs for hegemony in world affairs. Hence follows the emphasis on militarization, camouflaged by the motto of the "four modernizations". Hence also follow the new manifestations of expansionism, which has assumed more-distorted, meticulously camouflaged but no-less-dangerous forms. Everything indicates that Sino-American rapprochement is the product of agreement in the tactical designs of Beijing and Washington in geopolitical aspects.

We know that Asia occupies a special place in Beijing's plans. And therefore it is no surprise that the negative influence of Chinese policy is mainly affecting this continent, and affecting it with greater intensity as pro-imperialist trends reveal themselves within it.

It has been a long time since Beijing has recalled the slogan of the struggle against the "two superpowers". Instead, the Soviet Union is called "enemy No 1". Beijing does have other "enemies" as well. Among them are the many countries bordering on China and engaged in the national liberation movement. Such a striking metamorphosis occurred in the posture of Beijing rulers toward the second "superpower", namely the United States, that in the words of a certain American newspaper, it struck some people in Washington dumbfounded.

Beijing has added the USA to the list of its potential allies. Today it is openly aligning itself with imperialist circles toward which it had addressed "serious warnings" not at all that long ago. This is evidenced by establishment of direct military ties between China and the USA, which are acquiring the distinct earmarks of an alliance, to which Japan is also stubbornly being invited. Such contacts in the military area are enjoying swift development.

On its side, rejecting the former balanced approach in its relations with China and the Soviet Union, the USA is openly counting on imparting a "strategic character" to its ties with Beijing. This is expressing itself in two ways. First, Washington has lifted many restrictions on supplying arms and technology with military applications to China. After a delegation headed by Gen Biao visited the USA in May-June of this year, the White House approved, for example, export licenses permitting delivery of radar equipment, C-130 military transport aircraft, helicopters, jet engine testing stands, and computers to China. A subsequent visit to China in September by a Pentagon delegation headed by U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary W. Perry was made with the purpose of practical implementation of the Sino-American agreement on military deliveries.

Responding to Carter's lead, the USA's NATO allies are also opening their arsenals to the Chinese. Second, as was noted in the American President's "State of the Union" message, the USA "had broadened new relations with the Chinese People's Republic to insure that wherever our interests are compatible, the actions we undertake independently of one another would be mutually complementary."

This is completely to the liking of Beijing, which readily accepted this statement as a certain guideline for action. I am referring not only to parallel actions by the USA and China. In a number of cases these parallels have already converged.

In what ways do the interests of the new partners agree, where do they manifest themselves, and what is their danger to peace and liberty of Asian peoples? These areas of agreement can be readily deduced from Washington's and Beijing's sabotage of disarmament measures, from their opposition to the spread of detente in Asia, from their common interest in creating centers of tension in Asia, and from their forced military preparations. The evaluations made by Beijing and Washington of the situation in different regions of Asia agree as well.

It has been noted many times by Pentagon chief H. Brown that the Chinese leaders are "understanding" of Washington's extraordinary measures in the Near East, and of its efforts "in defense matters" in the Pacific and Indian oceans. And in fact, Beijing openly approves the Pentagon's construction of bases along the entire perimeter of the Asian continent. It also clearly encourages concentration of the American fleet in the Persian Gulf and transfer of subunits of the "fast reaction" corps to Asia.

The July meeting between Hua Guofeng and Carter in Tokyo once again confirmed that the Chinese leadership favors strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance, and that it is pushing Japan into forced militarization. Appealing for the creation of something labeled as a broad "antihegemonist front", the Beijing rulers obviously believe that with time, they will be able to include it within the composition of a Japanese-American security agreement.

Indulging the military preparations of the Pentagon in Asia, Beijing is pursuing its own self-interested goals. It wants to capitalize on the contradictions existing between imperialism and the national liberation movement. And mainly, it wants to utilize the arising complications as a means for implementing its expansionist plans. In other words it wants to make a back-stage deal with Washington in relation to sharing "spheres of vital interest" in Asia.

The land of China's neighbors is known to be an object of special desire for the modern Mandarins in Beijing. These aspirations have become even more brazen and provocative since Deng Xiaoping's visit to the USA. The aggressive attack upon the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is not the sole example of this. Beijing's subversive activities against India and Burma, Thailand and Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, and other countries of Asia have expanded noticeably. The fact that during the same period Beijing activated its diplomatic channels in Asia does not change the essence of the matter: According to the strategy of "two-level diplomacy" publicly explained by Deng Xiaoping, support of official relations with an Asian country permits Beijing to concurrently interfere in its internal affairs, providing support to various separatists and rebels attempting to destabilize existing regimes.

The latest events have shown that the actions of Washington and Beijing are not only "mutually complementary" but are directly coordinated by both sides, as can be seen from Hua Guofeng's meeting with Carter in Tokyo. Such united application of efforts can be observed today in Southwest and Southeast Asia. Many facts confirm that the USA and China have reached agreement on coordinated subversive activities against democratic Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. Such "division of labor" is also being set up in Thailand in relation to subversive activities against neighboring socialist countries--Kampuchea and Laos.

Moreover Beijing quite often grants its support to subversive elements in Asian countries which had been formerly given the blessing of the American CIA. We can cite, as examples, the chiefs of the Afghan counterrevolutionary emigrants who have based themselves in the north of Pakistan, separatists of the Naga and Mizo tribal groups in India, Shan, Karen, and other rebels in Burma, the Lao "Black General" (Vang Pao), and the like.

Weapons travel in a constant flow from China along the Karakorum Road through part of Kashmir controlled by Pakistan. This road is being actively used by China and the USA in their undeclared war against Afghanistan and India, conducted from Pakistani territory. Plans for building new lateral supply roads in the mountains of Karakorum are being suggested. It has become known that the intelligence services of the USA and China, as well as of England and Pakistan are performing the joint operation "Karakorum-80" for this purpose. Its objective, as was noted by Indian newspapers, is to find areas in the mountains of Karakorum to deploy electronic equipment intended to collect intelligence on the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and

India. The operation "Karakorum-80", noted the newspaper PATRIOT, is more evidence of the attempt to transform Pakistan into an Asian outpost of the USA and China.

Beijing has also chosen other neighboring countries as the targets of its intrigues. Nine out of 11 neighboring countries are on the list of China's territorial aspirations. Observers in Asian countries estimate that since World War II, Beijing has provoked at least as many military conflicts in Asia as has imperialism. Partnership with the USA is permitting Beijing to intensify its aggressive overtures in Asia, and consequently its threat is growing.

On the other hand Beijing's collusion with imperialism affords the latter additional possibilities for fighting the national liberation movement. After all, many Asian countries are now forced to fight on two fronts for practical purposes. This is why we hear appeals for alertness in Asia in relation to the common intrigues of the American and Chinese enemies of the national liberation movement.

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INTERNATIONAL

LAOS-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN YEREVAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 3

[Armenpress report: "Laotian People's Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial gathering of representatives of the public took place in Yerevan devoted to the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the creation of the Yerevan city branch of the USSR-Laos Friendship Society. Party and soviet workers, representatives of the working people and students gathered in the House of Arts Workers. Here also was a delegation of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society and students from the fraternal country studying at Yerevan University.

The meeting was opened by Yerevanskiy Gorkom Secretary A. Stepanyan. He emphasized that the courageous Laotian people had withstood severe trials in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism for their national independence. In the years of people's power the working people of the fraternal country have scored big successes in all walks of life under the leadership of the Laotian People's Democratic Party.

Speeches were then made by Doctor of Philosophy L. Kalashyan, first deputy chairman of the board of the Armenian SSR's "Znaniye" Society, R. Lalayan, physician emeritus of the Armenian SSR and member of the board of the USSR-Laos Friendship Society, Doctor of Historical Sciences O. Indzhikyan, chairman of the Armenian Committee of the Solidarity of Asian and African Countries and deputy director of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, and [Anusin Pkhonsena], student of the Preparatory Faculty for Foreign Students attached to the Yerevan State University. They said that the Laotian people had won a historic victory as a result of the long, selfless struggle for independence and freedom. This victory concluded the national-democratic revolution in the country. In the 5 years that have elapsed since the proclamation of a republic the Laotian people have scored big successes in defense of the gains of the revolution, restoration of the economy and the implementation of socioeconomic transformations and also in the development of national culture. Currently the Laotian people, who have illustrious labor traditions, are directing all their efforts toward the successful accomplishment of the targets of the plan for the restoration and development of the economy and are laying the foundations of a socialist society. And here the young republic is being rendered effective assistance and all-around support by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The meeting was addressed by (Somanit Kkhanbay), general secretary of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society and deputy chairman of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic Committee for Labor and Wages. He expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the tremendous assistance in the strengthening and further development of the young republic.

The participants in the gathering adopted a greetings telegram addressed to the Lao-USSR Friendship Society.

The executive authorities of the newly created Yerevan city branch of the USSR-Laos Friendship Society and the delegates to the [AOKS] conference were elected.

L. Kalashyan, first deputy chairman of the board of the Armenian SSR's "Znaniye" Society, was elected branch chairman.

8850

CSO: 1807

INTERNATIONAL

KAZAKHS STRENGTHEN TIES WITH INDIA, LAOS

Cultural Exchange With India

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Prof I. Karakulov, chairman of the board of the Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] The visit to India by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, has been warmly greeted by this planet's progressive community. It will undoubtedly serve to further strengthen the ties of traditional friendship between these two states as well as the cause of peace.

It is pleasant to acknowledge that the people of Kazakhstan are also making their own contribution to strengthening these relations. In that far-off land of India one can encounter products from one-fifth of this republic's industrial enterprises. Kazakh mechanical engineers, physicians, and geologists are working in India.

Long-standing creative relations link Kazakh literature with India, its people, and its multi-lingual literature. Mukhtar Auezov, the classical writer of Soviet Kazakh literature, was one of the first writers of this republic to visit India, and he authored a book of sketches about that country. Sabit Mukanov, Gabit Musrepov, Gabiden Mustafin, and other literary people have continued this remarkable tradition. A noteworthy fact was the awarding to Anuar Alimzhanov of the Jawaharlal Nehru International Prize for the short story "A Souvenir of Otrar."

Works by the following Indian writers and poets enjoy great popularity in our republic: Abbas Ahmad Khodj, Chandra Krishan, Premchand, Vallathol, and Bose Boren, all of whom have been published in Kazakh translations. This year the republic's publishing house "Zhaushy" has issued an anthology of Indian poetry entitled "Voices of Friends." This is an extremely large publication of its type not only in Kazakhstan but for the Soviet Union as a whole, and it includes works by 78 Indian authors.

The cultural exchange between the USSR and India is being expanded year by year. A great deal of work in this regard is being conducted by the Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. It acquaints the Indian public with our republic's achievements with the aid of the information bulletin "Soviet Kazakhstan Today" as well as photo materials and souvenirs sent to the sections of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, libraries, and public organizations.

More than half of the Indian addressees who received this information bulletin and the other materials are located in the southeast Indian state of Kerala. The Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society has maintained contacts with the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society of this state since 1969.

The materials which are being sent are widely utilized and evoke great interest among the Indians. For example, S. R. Shekher, an inhabitant of Madras, was the winner of the quiz which was organized by the Kazakh Friendship Society in honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. In this year's quiz, which was devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of this republic, Indians have again shown an excellent knowledge about our land and people.

One of the effective forms of the section's activity is the exchange of delegations; this provides us with an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the life of a friendly people on a closer and eyewitness basis. Thus, during the period from 1975 through 1980 the Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society received three delegations of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society.

The Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society also rendered assistance in the reception of Indians in the following groups: the participants in the International Seminar of Women from the Asian countries, participants in the International Seminar of Library Workers from the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, trade-union workers, scholars headed by the president of the Indian National Academy of Sciences, Mr. V. I. Pal, as well as film-makers, and journalists. All our guests had the opportunity to become acquainted with the achievements of this republic, to visit museums, exhibits, theatres, institutions, and enterprises, as well as to meet with and have conversations with the people of Kazakhstan.

There are also kazakhs living inside India. Three delegations have visited this country during the past five years alone as arranged by the Kazakh Friendship Society and the Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. And, what is particularly important, these were not simply get-acquainted trips. Each delegation contributed something of its own, something new to the cause of strengthening friendly ties with India, in particular, with the related state of Kerala. The members of one delegation, for example, provided valuable advice on farming technology, while another presented the Indians with extensive information about our system of education and health care.

A notable event in our republic's cultural life was the creation in 1978 by the Kazakh Friendship Society and the "Kazakhfil'm" Motion-Picture Studio of the documentary film entitled "Meeting India" about the visit by people from Kazakhstan in that country.

A great deal of work with regard to international education in a spirit of friendship with the Indian people is being conducted by the group members of the Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society--the Alma Ata Knitted Goods Production Association Imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, the Alma Ata Electric Machinery Plant, and the Ministry of Municipal Services of the Kazakh SSR. They participate actively in conducting ten-day and month-long festivals of Soviet-Indian friendship.

The Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society is deriving a new charge for its activity from the visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to India. This will strengthen our ties even more, and it will impart new health to the international situation.

Kazakh Delegations Visit Laos

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by T. Sharmanov, chairman of the board of the Kazakh Section of the Soviet-Laotian Friendship Society and minister of health of the Kazakh SSR: "Reciprocal Contributions"]

/Text/ Every year at the beginning of December the Soviet Union conducts a Week of Soviet-Laotian Friendship on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR). Now we have celebrated the glorious fifth anniversary of this fraternal state. Like all Soviet people, the people of Kazakhstan have made their own contribution to the cause of developing and strengthening friendly Soviet-Laotian relations. Vivid testimony to this was the creation in December 1976 of this republic's Section of the USSR-LPDR Friendship Society. During the years of its existence this society has done a great deal of work in acquainting the Laotian public with the achievements of the Kazakh SSR in building communism. Of great help has been the bulletin "Soviet Kazakhstan Today," published by the Kazakh Friendship Society in providing reference information, as well as photographs and illustrations, books and pamphlets. All these materials, which are being sent to the Society of Laotian-Soviet Friendship, the Soviet Cultural Center in Vientiane, and the Embassy of the LPDR in Moscow, are of help to our friends in carrying out various political mass measures devoted to the Soviet Union and, in particular, to our republic.

A substantial contribution to the cause of international education of the workers by such group members of the Kazakh Section of the USSR-LPDR Friendship Society as the Pikhaylovskaya Mine of the "Karagandaugol'" Production Association, the Tselinogradskaya Garment Factory imeni Manshuk Mametova, the Chimkent Oil and Fats Combine, the Alma Ata Energy Institute, the Kazakh Branch of the Institute of Nutrition of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, the Natural Science and Geographical Faculty of the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute imeni Abay, and others.

Cooperation between the USSR and Laos is proceeding not only on a correspondence basis; we are actively exchanging delegations. Thus, an acquaintanceship with our republic's experience in building communism was recently acquired by a party and governmental delegation from the LPDR, headed by the general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee, the republic's prime minister, Kaysone Phomvihane, as well as a governmental delegation headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Laos Nouhak Phoumsavan. Kazakhstan was visited by delegations of the Laotian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by the society's vice-president, the deputy minister of health, Khamliang Phonsen and a member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council, Leuan Insisiengmai. In their turn, representatives of Kazakhstan also visited Laos in October of this past year.

Ties between the LPR and the other countries of the socialist community are also being developed and growing stronger. Hungary is helping Laos in carrying out hydraulic engineering operations, the GDR is assisting in training skilled specialists, Bulgaria is giving aid in the area of building up culture, while Mongolia is building hospitals and farms. A great deal of aid in the restoration and further development of various sectors of the economy is being rendered by Vietnam, which has a number of agreements with the LPDR on cooperation and reciprocal aid. An agreement providing for economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation has been signed with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Present-day Laos, which has endured for five years since the day when the People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed, can rightfully pride itself on the successes which it has achieved on the path to building socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the Laotian working people, under the leadership of the LPRP, the obstructions which remained after a lengthy colonialist domination have been cleared away, and the consequences of direct imperialist interference during the years of the American aggression in Indochina are being eliminated. In agriculture, in the first few enterprises of a rising industry, in public education and health care--creative work is being done everywhere.

The heroic people of this modest-sized country is now experiencing a difficult but joyful time, a time of great economic and social changes which would have been impossible without the constant friendly support of the entire socialist camp.

Particularly impressive are the profound, radical changes in the entire way of life in this country, once so backward and cut off from the world. The cooperative movement is developing in the rural areas. In the cities the prerequisites are being created for the transition from a small-scale private business production to a large-scale socialist production. The new relations of production are being consolidated in all sectors of material production. A structure of people's power has been created in the republic.

Having marked the 15th Anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the active members of the Kazakh Section of the USSR-LPDR Friendship Society and the community of our republic wished for new successes for this courageous fraternal people in building a socialist society.

2334
CSO: 1700

INTERNATIONAL

KAZAKH PRESS FEATURES EGYPTIAN INTERNATIONAL LENIN PRIZE WINNER

Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 9 Jan 81 p 13

[Article by Absattar Derbisaiev: "Song of Freedom"]

[Text] The work of the famous Egyptian poet, Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamisy, International Lenin Prize laureate, is well known to Kazakh readers. His "Book of Love" has appeared in Kazakh. Here is an article on the work of the poet by the orientalist-Arabist Absattar Derbisaiev, member of the USSR Association of Orientalists.

The victories of the Great October Socialist Revolution marked a new stage in human history. Thus, the ranks of those fighters who have risen against feudalism and colonialism have grown noticeably in the last 10 years or so in the countries of the Near and Middle East and of North and Central Africa under the direct influence of the world-shaking proletarian revolution. The ideals of the struggle for national freedom, political independence, peace, relaxation of tensions, security and cooperation are inspiring leading representatives of the intelligentsia and political and social fighters of the Arabic countries. Such persons, who have advanced major goals such as national independence, are arming themselves with Marxist-Leninist science in their struggles and, in addition, are spreading, explaining and propagandizing the new, vital ideals among their peoples. One of them is Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamisy, well-known writer of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Last year, the International Lenin Prize "for the strengthening of peace" was awarded to this distinguished patriot-poet, who has placed himself in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism for the building of a lasting and stable peace in the world and for democracy and progress.

"He is a courageous man," wrote the writer Kamyl Yashen, hero of socialist labor. "He is not afraid at all of reactionary ambush. He is ready to submit to any test to achieve his goals. The richness of his spiritual inner world, his strength of purpose and persistence remind me of my teacher Khamza (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA no 48, 26 Nov 1980)."

Noteworthy for his interest in Lenin, who devoted his own life to the goals of a people yearning for freedom, and in the Soviet people, Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamisy is a writer widely known in the countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, and is a distinguished dramatist and notable poet.

For you are ambushers!
 For you are backbiters!
 For you darken the sun
 and keep me from drinking!
 You kill what stirs!
 Having gained paradise
 you relinquish it!
 You cannot lock up my voice,
 you cannot repress my song!
 You cannot cut out my tongue,
 a tongue given by my people!

(translated by Esat Auvkebaev). In such lines we long ago recognized the unyielding fighter and ardent poet.

May 1976, Moscow: I was sitting and talking one evening with the famous writer Abd al-Karîym al-Karmîy, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization and fighter for his country. After a short time the bell sounded. A tall, pock-marked, brown-haired, middle-aged man came to our room. "Do you know him?" Abd al-Karîym al-Karmîy asked, pointing out the man, "That is Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamîysîy, the patriot poet, novelist, dramatist and journalist, the pride and joy of the Arab Republic of Egypt."

A little later we were off in conversation together, talking like two old friends. Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamîysîy was born on 12 Nov 1920 in Port Said, to a poor peasant family. The future poet's childhood was spent in difficulty. His father was forced by poverty to place him in another family. Starting then the future poet's life began to be much like the childhood of Maksim Gor'kiy when he was a foster child. In his memoirs, published in 1959 in the newspaper AL-GUMHURîYA ("The Republic"), he recalled that: "When I was very young I wanted to dispel my sorrow by telling my woes and sufferings to others. I thought that it would be easy to unburden the sadness gripping my heart, but who would hear of it, who would lend an ear to my suffering. I passed my youth alone. My parents took no pity on me. Under such conditions I began writing poems at the age of 8. My poems were very plain. It was as if I could only whisper the torment that I received at every hand."

During the 1930s, movements and strikes against the English colonialists increased in many cities in Egypt, in particular in al-Mansur where the poet lived. The inspirers and organizers of these movements and strikes were students and upper class school teachers. Abd ar-Rakhman, who was only 10 years of age, actively participated in such movements.

Al-khamîysîy is a word painter who was unable to gain a higher education. Poverty, which pulled at his shirt and hobbled his feet, prevented him from studying or learning at institutions of higher education. He first worked as an actor, as a litter carrier, bus conductor, salesman, proof-reader at a publishing house and school teacher.

In 1938 he came to Cairo, capital of Egypt. There he met the famous writer Khalîl Muvtran (1872-1949). The young poet, full of doubt but still hopeful, presented his poems to the great writer. Khalîl Muvtran, realizing the al-Khamîysîy had a

future, assisted in the publication of the young bard's poems. Abd ar-Rakhman worked in a Cairo publishing house from 1945 on. His journalistic work helped him understand social contradiction more deeply.

This period was one in which the Soviet Union forced facism to its knees and the peoples of the world rose in revolt. The age was noteworthy in that the Soviet Union was greatly influencing the achievement of the victory of justice and that the cooperation of democratic forces was influencing the lighting of the flame of national liberation in the world. The same period was also a time when revolts against the monarchy in Egypt began to grow in number. Al-Khamtysty now occupied a firm place within the ranks of the democratic intelligentsia. The progressive poet met the writers Abd ar-Rakhman ash-Sharqauvshé, Iyuvsvf Iydréys, Makhmuvd-Amtym al-Alám, noted as a Marxist critic, and Salama Muvsa. The poet was closely connected with these revolutionary leaders on the eve of the 1953 revolution.

During the years 1945-1953 al-khamtysty came to rank as a democratic writer and citizen-author. Expressed in the poems that he wrote during that period are problems such as national liberation and economic inequality. During those years al-Khamtysty became acquainted, on his own, with the works of the world's classical writers. In the process he was particularly impressed by the progressive ideals and humanism of works of classical Russian and Soviet writers. He has written many articles on Maksim Gor'kiy and Sholokhov. Al-khamtysty has acquainted his people with their lives and creative work.

The ideals of the October Revolution and the science of Marxism-Leninism have had the greatest possible influence upon the formation of al-Khamtysty's worldview. Articles such as "Lenin and Culture," "Greetings From the Nile Valley," "Greetings to You Moscow, Capital of Peace" and "The Fateful Revolution for Humanity" have been written by al-Khamtysty on these topics.

By the time that he was 17 years old al-Khamtysty had come to be considered an important poet. He published a poem in 1943 that was applauded by his critics and the reading public. In spite of this, no collection of the poet's work appeared, for various reasons, until 1958. In 1958 the poet's first collection of poems, entitled "Man's Yearnings," was published and subsequently, in 1962, a second collection, "Tears and Fire," was offered to readers. The first collection began with intimate lyrics and went on to deal with various events taking place in the poet's life, his own sadnesses and joys. The notable Egyptian critic, Muvkhammad Manduvr, wrote in his foreword to al-Khamtysty's collection that: "The artistic evolution of al-Khamtysty is shown clearly in these nine poems. Al-khamtysty's writing has moved away from the romantic limpidness and lightness of his youth and become writing of a deep idealism replete with struggle. We see this clearly in the poet's 'The Algerian Abuv-l-Qasím' and 'Sweet Song of Iraq.'"

Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamtysty is now in Moscow. I met him the second time in 1978 in Alma-Ata at the headquarters of the Kazakhstan Writers' Union. "So we meet in Alma-Ata," he said with a smile. "But this is not the first time that I have visited your wonderful republic. In 1977 I participated in the ceremony on the 12th anniversary of Mukhtar Avezov's death.

Al-Khamtysy showed a good acquaintance with our native Kazakh literature in an interview that he gave to QAZAQ ADEBIETI on that occasion. He said that: "Auvezov was a great man who worked for the future. I have written poems dedicated to him. When Mukhtar Auvezov was alive I listened to the Kazakh language and turned an ear to its music. What you have achieved today is what my people will achieve in the future. Just now I am preparing to offer my best poems, entitled "The Book of Love," to the Kazakh press.

In 1980 the Zhazuvshy Press acquainted Kazakh readers with the collection of poems of the noted poet called "The Book of Love" in a translation by the well-known Kazakh poets Eset Auvkebaev, Abirash Zhamishev, Esenbay Duvisenbaev and Duvisenbek Qanatbaev. The Kazakh poets have accurately and elegantly translated the poems of al-Khamtysy, who has made bright optimism, the striving of a people desirous for freedom, good citizenship, warm love of country and confidence in the future the source of his poems. Al-Khamtysy's poem "Earth and Blood," translated by Eset Auvkebaev, for example, is notable for its beauty and closeness to the original. This poem of the poet who supported with his whole heart and total energies the anti-imperialism policy of Gamal Abd al-Nasser, enemy of the reactionary Egyptian monarchy, and his promotion of the friendship and collaboration of Egypt with peaceful forces, is renewed in translation:

I take up
my cruel pen.
I have fingers,
a soul
and a black stone landmark.
I have written my song
with a nail,
its cruelty
extinguished
by dark night.
I have red drops
of blood.
I have written my song
with my blood.
Even a blindman
can see it now!

Al-Khamtysy is a masterful word painter. He has told the story of the struggles of the Arabic people in poems that proclaim the victories of life. Beginning his carefully woven word pictures in 1949, he has up until the present day provided collections of poems such as "Depths," "Song of the People," "Bloody Shirt," "We Will Not Die," "The Singed Wind," "This Blood Flows Forever" and "Night of the New Millennium." He has also written many tales and stories in imitation of the great writer F.M. Dostoyevskiy.

The characters of poems, movie scripts and sketches coming from his pen, characters such as Abd Alla Nadyim, Omar Muvkarram and Dzhamal ad-Ddyn al-Afgany, are famous

fighters for the whole Arab people and strugglers for literature and culture. In his book "The Kind of Art we Need," al-Khamisy propagandizes socialist art and provides his people with examples of it.

By now some 30 books have been published by the poet. Some 20 novellas have been translated into Russian. Works translated into the many languages of the USSR peoples are extremely numerous.

At present, as PRAVDA has indicated, al-Khamisy is working energetically for the unification of all Egyptian patriotic forces. Coming out against the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty brought about through the intervention of the United States, al-Khamisy is consolidating Arab unity upon a progressive and anti-imperialism basis. He is promoting a just political solution of the Near East problem.

The International Lenin Prize, which has been awarded to the fighter and communist poet, is an expression of the courage of Abd ar-Rakhman al-Khamisy, extoller of friendship and freedom.

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CSO: 1810

INTERNATIONAL

ARMENIANS FROM ABROAD MEET IN YEREVAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Armenpress report: "Soviet Armenia--Motherland of All Armenians"]

[Excerpts] Soviet Armenia is experiencing joyful, happy days. The country reborn in the large family of USSR peoples is preparing to commemorate the 60th anniversary of its new, socialist statehood. This splendid jubilee will be extensively celebrated in the fraternal Soviet republics and Armenian colonies overseas.

The republic, which has made unprecedented progress in all walks of life, has become a bright and shining beacon for Armenians scattered all around the world and a symbol for them of a peaceful, constructive life.

The most important questions of overseas Armenians' close cohesion around the reborn motherland and their familiarization with Soviet Armenia's outstanding successes are being discussed by a gathering of representatives of Armenian communities overseas which was opened on 24 November in the Armenian Academy of Sciences Hall of Sessions. Under the motto "The Reborn Motherland and Armenians Overseas: Struggle for Peace and Progress" the meeting is being conducted on the initiative of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Armenians Abroad. Figures of science and culture and representatives of the public of the republic are also participating.

The meeting was opened by Academician V.A. Ambartsumyan, twice hero of socialist labor, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the committee for preparing the gathering of representatives of Armenian communities overseas.

We are participating today in an important exciting event, he said. For the first time a meeting is being convened in the motherland, opening in Armenia's capital, between representatives of an inalienable part of the Armenian people--our overseas brothers from the Armenian diaspora, scattered throughout the world by the will of fate--and with the participation of representatives of the Armenian public. Representatives of almost all the communities of many countries of different continents have come to the motherland.

The CPSU's Leninist nationality policy, the great assistance of the Russian people and the selfless labor of the Armenian working people have secured the unprecedented upsurge of our motherland and its true regeneration.

From the very first day of its formation Soviet Armenia has not lost sight of the Armenian colonies abroad. From the repatriation of the 1920's through the present it has kept its doors open to its sons and daughters in foreign parts and is continuously broadening and reinforcing spiritual and cultural relations with Armenians overseas.

I am gladdened and satisfied by the fact that Armenia's scientific workers have done a considerable amount to consolidate these relations. Armenia's scholars have created many works worthy of attention which have reflected the fate and history of the Armenian diaspora. We intend to broaden these works still further. I am happy to report that a new center--the Department of the History and Culture of Armenian Communities Overseas--which is designed to intensify scientific study of the life of Armenians overseas--has now been set up under the auspices of the Armenian Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The Armenian has suffered much from the policy of imperialism and the murky games of imperialist diplomacy. He is well aware of their value and meaning. They cost the Armenian people dear in the past. But a fundamental change in the Armenian's historical destiny is that today he is confident of his future since he is not alone, as in the past, in the face of the forces which played these games and since today he is a citizen of the world's most powerful state and relies on the collective strength of all the Soviet peoples and the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

This gathering in which you are participating at the same time reflects the cherished feelings and gratitude nurtured by Armenians overseas to the regenerated motherland. They see it as a guarantee of eternal existence. The masses of Armenians overseas are convinced that only Soviet Armenia is the motherland of all Armenians and that its present and future is being renewed and interpreted here in the light of the good traditions of the past. The masses of Armenians overseas are fully aware that the Armenian people underwent their beautiful rebirth with the disinterested assistance of the great Russian people and in fraternal alliance with all the Soviet peoples thanks to the wise and consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. With this conviction Armenians overseas, in whatever part of the world they may be, are raising their voices in defense of peace and friendship and cooperation between peoples and for the cause to which that indomitable fighter for peace and the leader of the Soviet state--Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev--is devoting tremendous efforts.

8850

CSO: 1807

INTERNATIONAL

CRIMEAN TATAR PRESS ON FINNISH TOURISM TO USSR

Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHI in Crimean Tatar 9 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by D. Gulamov: "Finland--Country of Tourists"]

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are broadening in every sector from year to year, especially in tourism.

Recently, by invitation of the chief administration of foreign tourism under the USSR Council of Ministers, a delegation from the Center was in our republic for the expanding of Finnish tourism. We met with the head of the Central department, (Yukkoy Yuussela), and asked him to say something about his objective in coming to Uzbekistan and about the prospects of tourism between both countries.

"According to the agreement between the Center and the USSR chief administration for foreign tourism on the expansion of Finnish tourism," said (Yu. Yuussela), "a number of different measures and propaganda work are being done in order to broaden tourism between the two countries. One of these measures consists of organizing exhibitions. Our goal in coming to Uzbekistan is to set up an exhibit "Finland--country of tourists."

Tourism is considered to be one of the major channels for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples. In 1974 the basis of the tourism connection between Finland and the Soviet Union was laid. In this sphere a mutual agreement between the governments was signed. In this program tourist trips from Finland to the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Union to Finland were planned. In one of the articles of the signed program the trips to be made to Uzbekistan are especially noted. The territory of your republic is larger than Finland and your population is three times greater--it gives a good idea about the Soviet Union.

Until recent years Finnish tourists have been limited to going to Moscow, Lenin-grad and Tallinn. The ancient and rich civilization of Uzbekistan was not well known to representatives of a northern country. When we come here, we become familiar with the wonderful places and monuments of Tashkent and Samarkand, and we can be found in museums, theaters and exhibitions. All of this influences us enormously. The bulk of the events which have taken place in Tashkent since 1966 has interested us.

This year the number of tourists coming to Finland from the Soviet Union has increased by 18 percent. Every year 3.5 million people come to our country from

one hundred countries of the world. In this wonderful country with 30,000 islands it is possible to see many good things.

There is no doubt that cooperation between our countries, especially in tourism, expands from year to year, and plays an important role in understanding each other and in strengthening relations."

9676

CSO: 1810

INTERNATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON WORLD SOCIALIST MOVEMENT, ANTICOMMUNIST MISCONCEPTIONS

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 48, 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Review by V. Voloshin, scientific consultant of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS: "The Revolutionary Movement and the Struggle of Ideas"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Education Work" emphasizes the need for a timely fitting repudiation of the ideological sabotage of imperialism and its accomplices and for consistent struggle against all forms of opportunism and revisionism. It is essential to expose in well-argued manner the various anticommunist distortions of the role of the world revolutionary process in man's progress.

A considerable number of works are being published in the USSR and other socialist countries which criticize from a variety of angles the anti-Marxist concepts directed against the revolutionary forces. One such is the collective monograph "A Critique of Contemporary Bourgeois and Revisionist Concepts With Respect to Problems of the World Revolutionary Process" published by Izdatel'stvo Vysshaya shkola.

The authors disclose the proposition of the increased ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism under contemporary conditions and show its particular features. They describe a number of the most important directions of bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology, examine their class directivity and illustrate problems of the world revolutionary movement around which a polemic is being conducted between the forces of progress and world reaction.

The book makes extensive use of the works of the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism and documents of the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties. The authors write that successful well-founded criticism of concepts and views hostile to us is only possible on the basis of the positive development of the new problems confronting the theory of scientific communism. The scholars rely in their work on the achievements of modern science. They recommend the essential literature for each subject. And this increases the value of the monograph as a whole considerably.

A central place in the book is assigned to exposure of anticommunism as the basic ideological-political weapon of imperialism hostile to socialism and the international workers and national liberation movement. The basic forms of contemporary anti-communism and the stages of its evolution are set forth and the methods employed

by the reactionary forces in the struggle against the revolutionary movement are described here. It is convincingly shown that the nucleus of anticommunism is anti-Sovietism.

The chapter on the history of the emergence of the theory of scientific communism is distinguished by precise reasoning and well-founded conclusions. Many pages of the monograph are devoted to an active, aggressive investigation of bourgeois and revisionist ideological concepts distorting the essence of the modern era. The authors counter these with the truth about the real social practice of human society's transition from capitalism to socialism. The monograph pursues the idea that the main revolutionary force of the present day is the world socialist system, which is exerting an increasing influence on the progress of all mankind.

A principal direction of the exposure of anticommunist falsifications in the book is demonstration of the working class's role in the revolutionary process and in the struggle for socialism and peace. The monograph says that the communist parties attach decisive significance to the unity of the working class. While remaining loyal to revolutionary theory they advocate cooperation with the social democrats in the struggle for an easing of international tension and for the working people's vital interests.

The connection of nonproletarian socialist currents with problems of the struggle for social progress in the emancipated countries is clearly traced.

Considerable relevance is attached under modern conditions to an analysis of the ideology of neocolonialism. The chapter devoted to this question convincingly shows that the imperialists are endeavoring to justify the system of exploitation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America by foreign monopoly capital, discredit the goals and nature of the national liberation movement and undermine the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

8850

CSO: 1807

INTERNATIONAL

BOOKS DEFENDING PALESTINIANS' RIGHTS REVIEWED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 3 Dec 80 p 14

[Review by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Pozner: "'Customary' Zionism"]

[Text] Documentary literature on Zionism has been supplemented by two interesting books. These are, first, the collection "Sionizm--pravda i vymysly" [Zionism--Truth and Fabrications].* It is striking how such impressive factual material has been assembled in a compact edition: Israeli Communist Party resolutions on the Jewish question and Zionism in our day and on Israel's Arab population. Here also are analytical articles by foreign authors on such acute problems as Zionism's relations with imperialism and the alliance between the racists of Israel and South Africa.

The first section of the collection is devoted to exposing the ideology and practice of Zionism. The second to Israel's colonialist policy in the occupied territories. The third incorporates UN material showing this international organization's attitude toward the Palestinian question and the problem of the Near East conflict. This is the second edition of this collection: the first came out 2 years ago and was highly appraised by the reader. The present book makes an even stronger impression by concentration of the material, the clarity of the definitions and the laconic and convincing nature of the arguments. The seriousness of the judgments and profundity of the generalizations are combined in this booklet with lively political journalistic.

Felicia Langer participated in the first edition of this collection. She joined the Communist Party from the plant, as an ordinary worker. She is currently a member of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee. Having studied law, as a lawyer she defends victims of the terror of the Israeli authorities. The Soviet reader may now familiarize himself with her new book "Oni--moi brat'ya" [They Are My Brothers],** which is about the Palestinian people's courageous struggle for their legitimate rights and human dignity.

"Customary" Zionism is presented to us in its aggressive, racist appearance. Association with Mikhail Romm's well-known documentary film appears apt. Both the

*Izdatel'stvo Progress, Moscow, 1980.

**Izdatel'stvo Progress, Moscow, 1980.

new books and the film are an angry protest against the crimes and against the most flagrant violations of human rights by the racists. The ordinariness and customariness, nationalist egoism and fanaticism and the deceit and cupidity of the enslavers result in the tragic daily occurrence and endless nightmare of the oppressed. It is evidently not fortuitous that one of the chapters of F. Langer's book is entitled "Lidice and Amwas." A visit to the Czechoslovak village of Lidice, which was burned to the ground by Hitler's fascists, recalled a similar tragedy repeated quarter of a century later in the Palestinian hamlet of Amwas....

Realization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own state, is the key to a just settlement of the Near East crisis. The dry lines of newspapers and resolutions are animated and infused with blood and pain in Langer's narrative.

The book is written in the form of short sketches and conversations with her clients, who were subjected to refined tortures in the prison cells sometimes simply for having expressed disagreement with the prevailing occupation regime. "Papa, when will you be allowed to come home?" 4-year-old Bakra asks during a meeting in prison with his father, who describes to the lawyer the inhuman tortures and beatings....

Felicia Langer is a member of the executive committee of the Israeli League for Protection of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. She has repeatedly addressed meetings of various international commissions, in Geneva and Helsinki included, and exposed Israel's most flagrant violations of human rights. The courageous image of the book's author, the communist-internationalist, can be discerned behind every one of its lines.

It is not easy to make one's way in the intricate tangle of events in the Near East. A class approach is a dependable reference point here. Written from the standpoints of proletarian internationalism, the books we have mentioned make an important contribution to the exposure of the crimes of Zionism.

8850

CSO: 1807

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Algimantas Brazaitis, chairman of the State Cinematography Committee of the Lithuanian SSR: "Soviet Film Festival in Poland"]

[Text] A delegation of our country's representatives, headed by Algimantas Brazaitis, chairman of the State Committee of Cinematography of the Lithuanian SSR, visited the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the Soviet film festival there. We are publishing his description of this journey.

We have just returned from the Polish People's Republic, where the Soviet Film Festival commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was being held. The delegation consisted of director Grigoriy Chukhrai, the noted master of Soviet film; film actresses Valentina Telichkina and Galina Mikeladze; Vladimir Zayka, deputy chief editor of the Senior Editorial Board of the USSR State Cinematography Committee; Anatoliy Loktev, head of the publicity department of the magazine SOVETSKIY EKRAK; and the author of these lines.

During this time, the Polish film network released the film "Long Live Mexico!", "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears," "Married the First Time," "The Mature Son," "Several Days in the Life of Oblomov" and other films. Earlier films were also shown, not only in film theaters but also on television.

The representatives of Soviet cinematography were received with sincerity and great attention. The opening ceremonies of the Soviet Film Festival in the hall of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society were attended by J. Waszczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; V. Wojciech, head of the Cultural Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee; S. Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; A. Wajda, chairman of the Polish Cinematographers' Union; honorary chairman J. Kawalerowicz; and other known representatives of Polish film art and culture.

We were cordially received by the Polish Minister of Culture and Art J. Tejchma; the cities of Warsaw, Lodz, Poznan and Zielona Gora, which the delegation visited; party and state leaders; and cultural workers. We are especially pleased at the warm feelings we brought back with us from meetings with Polish workers at film theaters.

Recently Poland has been experiencing great economic difficulties, the social, political situation is complex. The 6th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee disclosed the substance of these problems and the means by which they can be overcome. Our Polish friends told us that the enemies of socialism have become more active. For them, the mistakes of the past and the difficulties of today are only a pretext for spreading demagoguery, slander and disinformation. The efforts of the Polish communists to normalize the situation in the country are wholeheartedly supported by the most talented and authoritative representatives of the intelligentsia, who want as soon as possible to begin working efficiently and productively.

Film plays a large role in the cultural life of Poland. First and foremost, glory was earned for this country's cinematography by Andrzej Wajda's films "Generation," "Canal," "Ashes and Diamonds," "The Promised Land," "The Birch Grove" and others. We know well the films of Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Andrzej Munk, Krzysztof Zanussi, Jerzy Hoffmann, and other directors. All the most significant works of Polish film artists have been shown and are being shown on the Soviet screen.

From our meetings with masters of the Polish film we formed the impression that active political and creative processes are occurring in film art. This can be said of other branches of art as well.

The recent congress of the Polish Cinematographers' Union supported the platform for the normalization of the country's life adopted by the 6th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. This is an important fact which allows us to believe that Polish cinematographers will make a significant contribution to their country's socialist culture and in the complex present and in future works they will serve their people and their socialist ideals.

In conversations with film artists, critics and journalists, it was pleasant to hear good words about Soviet film art, its role in the political life of the country, as well as favorable reactions about Soviet Lithuanian cinematography and its creators.

9723

CSO: 1809

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN MVD CHIEF ON SOVIET MILITIA DAY

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 8 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Julijonas Mikalauskas, minister of Internal Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR, on Soviet Militia Day--10 November: "Faithful to Duty"]

[Text] The Soviet militia has gone down a glorious path defending the interests of the working people. Its history is inseparably intertwined with the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "Concerning the improvement of law enforcement work and the intensification of the struggle against violations of law," was an important stage in making the battle against anti-social phenomena more effective and guaranteeing that laws are unconditionally obeyed by all citizens of the country.

Law enforcement officers enjoy universal support. This has resulted in improvement in the work of internal affairs organs. Today more highly qualified people work in the militia, with access to modern equipment and communications. More attention is paid to the working and living conditions of officers of internal affairs organs.

Every year an increasing number of young people come to work in the militia. Officers of the militia are graduates of secondary and higher schools of the internal affairs system, of universities and institutes. The rank and file of the militia are representatives of work collectives and communist youth organizations who formerly worked in the national economy or served in the Soviet Army. They receive special on-the-job training.

Workers of the internal affairs organs take an oath whereby they solemnly promise to fulfill all official duties conscientiously and unconditionally; to follow the requirements of statutes and laws; to protect Soviet society and the state system, socialist ownership, personal inviolability, the rights of citizens and socialist law and order; not to spare any personal effort, and, if necessary, their life.

An officer of the internal affairs organs always has to be prepared to cope with unexpected events and dangers. The press, radio and television often bear witness to the manliness, courage and self-sacrifice of militia officers.

A splendid tradition in the militia is educating young employees in the spirit of the glorious heroic deeds of the Soviet people and officials of internal affairs organs. The protectors' movement constantly takes on a wider scope.

Today people who work in our system have not only a specialized education but also a legal one. The revolution in science and technology has touched all areas of our work as well. Highly qualified chemists and physicists conduct experiments and examinations with the newest domestic and foreign equipment. Specialists in various areas join internal affairs agencies every year. We can no longer do without teachers, psychologists and medics. Improvements are being made in work with juveniles, in reformatory institutions, in medical and work dispensaries.

The preventive work of the militia has intensified in recent years. To increase its effectiveness is one of the most important areas of our activity. A special preventive branch has been created within the internal affairs system. Its structural units operate in all municipal and rayon internal affairs departments.

Militia officers issue warnings to violators of traffic laws and the internal pass regulations; warn citizens inebriated in public places and take them to detoxification units; prevent acts of hooliganism and other infractions of public order; carry on the struggle against parasites; explain legal infractions to juveniles. All of these tasks are important and meaningful.

An increasing number of people are drawn into helping to manage governmental and social matters, the struggle of working people with violations of law and order is being intensified, the guarding of public order is being strengthened. The Constitution of the USSR proclaims the duty of our country's citizens to defend the interests of the Soviet state, to contribute in all ways to guarding public order, to fight against the theft of socialist property and squandering of funds, to protect and preserve natural resources. These constitutional demands lend an even greater importance to the work of the voluntary people's police units. Under the leadership of party and Soviet organs, they have been strengthened, have acquired greater experience, innovations have appeared. The specialized people's traffic safety units are especially well-organized and effective. The Komsomol operative units perform significant preventive work among young people. The work of public law enforcement posts and work collective preventive councils and groups has gained universal recognition. Workers in public law enforcement constantly provide all kinds of support to these public workers and help to spread the patriotic movement, to fight for a high cultural level and exemplary public order. In the future, this work has to be broadened and improved.

Nevertheless, thus far the problems of strengthening law and order are not being resolved with sufficient effectiveness. Not all possible means of state and social pressure and public education are utilized in the struggle with violations of the law. Still lacking in this work is a sense of direction, a complex approach and unity of action by state, economic, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations; the wider masses of working people are insufficiently drawn into it. It is necessary to improve cooperation among internal affairs, procuracy and justice organs. After all, it is their common duty to preserve Soviet legality, public interests, and the rights of Soviet citizens. The organs of law and order have to struggle determinedly with crime, to expand and strengthen their ties with work collectives and the public.

In all stages of the history of our socialist Fatherland the Soviet militia has honorably performed the large and responsible tasks assigned to it. It will perform the tasks facing it today just as honorably.

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ON WORKER PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 13 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Justinas Antanaitis, secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Professional Trade Union Council, in the column "Trade Union Life": "The Worker's Say in Production Management--The Influence of Permanent Production Conference Could Be Greater"]

[Text] Several years ago, the Baltija (Baltic) Shipyard in Klaipėda used to suffer large losses of electrical and thermal energy. The enterprise's permanent production conference became interested in this problem. Special work groups were organized to explain the reasons for the shortages, to evaluate the suggestions of workers and specialists. Now the enterprise's energy resources are used much more efficiently. In the last year alone, more than 600,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and 2,200 gigacalories of thermal energy, valued at 40,000 rubles, were saved.

The permanent production conference is one of the most effective forms of worker participation in production management. At the present time, there are 1,849 such public organs in the republic's enterprises, farms and organizations, comprising more than 79,000 members. Half of them are kolkhoz and ordinary workers. The conferences come up with more than 20,000 suggestions annually on improving production and working and living conditions. The work of the permanent production conferences opens up great possibilities.

Granted, this is not a new work form. The conferences have changed and improved, but their most important goal was and still is the improvement of work organization and the elimination of shortcomings which still occur, taking into consideration the comments and suggestions of kolkhoz and ordinary workers, and engineering-technical workers. According to the regulations, permanent production conferences must be organized at enterprises, organizations, and their subdivisions, which employ no fewer than 300 workers, while in the sphere of agriculture, trade, everyday services and collectives of other sectors of the economy, wherever there are 100 or more employees.

Most important, of course, is not the number of permanent conferences or their meetings. How is the work of the conferences organized, what are the concrete results of their activities? This is what should constantly be held in view by these groups. Many collectives have acquired a good deal of valuable experience

which encourages workers to participate as actively as possible in production management. Above all, this can be said about the work of the conferences of the 50th Anniversary of October Synthetic Fibers Plant in Kaunas, the Pajūris (Seaside) Association of Household Goods Enterprises in Klaipėda, the 60th Anniversary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Cotton Combine in Alytus, the Linas (Flax) Flax Production Association in Panevėžys, the Vilnius Poultry Plant and other enterprises. In these places, the initiative of the conferences has saved millions of rubles of state funds and has resulted in many effective technical and organizational innovations. On the other hand, the activity of the permanent conferences should not be evaluated only from an economic point of view. Thanks to the conferences, hundreds of thousands of people actively assist in managing their factory's and farm's economic affairs. In this manner, they develop a creative activism and a proprietary outlook on their social duties. To be able to identify common collective concerns as one's own is very important from an ideological point of view.

Nevertheless, at present quite a number of permanent conferences still are not accomplishing their aims. An analysis of economic activity shows that more than half of these important and necessary bodies function only formally. Why is this so? There are many reasons.

In many places it is forgotten that the permanent conference is far more than an ordinary meeting on operational aspects of production, in which the director, chief engineer and other managers evaluate the work results of the previous period, praise some and scold others, give out further assignments and there the matter ends. We are not against operative management. Such meetings are doubtlessly necessary. But something else causes concern. Often attempts are made to describe just such ordinary meetings as sessions of permanent production conferences. Even the minutes are written up that way. Such working methods, which occur in the construction, motor transport, communications, wood processing and furniture, agricultural and some other sector's enterprises and organizations, undermine the authority of the permanent conferences and do not encourage people to become more deeply involved in production matters.

The difference between the permanent production conference and other production management forms lies precisely in the fact that the former has to reflect as broadly as possible the opinions, suggestions and comments of laborers, collective farm workers, and specialists. All workers' ideas have to be processed, systematized and only then presented for discussion in the permanent conference's meetings.

Just as in any other arrangement, the permanent conference serves a real purpose and interests people only when the problems it considers are relevant, when the most important interests of the collective are touched upon, when specific resolutions are adopted. It would seem that these are elementary requirements. However, often they are ignored. Often the resolutions of the meetings of permanent production conferences are replete with meaningless phrases: "to strengthen," "to improve," "to struggle" and so on. Such resolutions are a waste of time. Meanwhile, the permanent production conference of the Pasvalys Land Reclamation Construction Administration sometimes adopts no resolutions at all on questions it discusses.

Yet another shortcoming attracts attention. During the past year, the leaders of permanent production conferences did not once make use of the statutory right to ask assistance of higher-level economic and trade union organs in solving pressing production problems.

The permanent production conferences work ineffectively and are most often unpopular where the suggestions of working people are applied to production in a lazy manner. In many collectives critical comments or suggestions made during meetings are disregarded. In turn, the managers who react to comments do not always prepare the necessary orders, do not provide for responsible executors, or poorly inform people what is being or will be done to realize their ideas. Such things occur at the 40th Anniversary of October Machine-Tool Plant and the 3d Reinforced Concrete Plant in Vilnius, the Beržas (Birch) Office Supplies Plant in Radviliškis, and elsewhere. The fact that the conferences note deficiencies and look for ways to abolish them is praiseworthy. But words have to be followed by concrete deeds. Everyone in a production collective has to be guided by this principle. First and foremost--the managers, the leaders.

Stands in various enterprises and organizations are rich with varied information. But at the same time, almost everywhere, we note a lack of materials and facts about what the permanent conferences are doing and what problems they are analyzing. Even lists of members are rarely seen. This can be said not only of visual but also other media at the disposal of collectives for distributing public information: mass-circulation newspapers, local radio programs. Very rarely do managers talk about these questions at workers' meetings and conferences. True, at the Kaunas Communications Center, the Šiauliai Trade Administration, and the Kapsukas Motor Transport Enterprise, the managers and trade union leaders cleverly use various public means to inform the people of their collectives about the work of the permanent conferences; however, there are as yet few such examples.

Sluggishness in responding to the comments of members of the collective and lack of publicness does a great deal of damage to the social involvement of working people and discourages well-intentioned initiative. After all, a person only feels he is the true master of his plant or economic unit, and attempts to participate in management, only in places where he is listened to and his comments are taken into consideration. A survey has shown that workers think that the most important reason for the passivity of some meetings and permanent conferences is that there is no reaction to the comments and thoughts of those who express them.

Up to now the republic-level trade union committees, ministries and departments have paid too little attention to the work of the permanent conferences. In recent years the leaders of these organs and others in positions of responsibility have in practice not attended sessions of the conferences and therefore know little about local situations and existing work shortcomings.

For the past several years, republic ministries and departments as well as trade union organs, have been receiving annual reports about the work of the permanent conferences from enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction, certified by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. From these reports it is possible to determine what the situation is and what needs to be done to improve

the work of the conferences. However, this material is generally not used by the ministries and departments, the reasons for not putting many suggestions into practice are not analyzed, and sometimes it is not even clear who is personally responsible. This is negligence. Thus it is necessary to employ the concerted efforts of trade union and economic organs to provide immediately the organizational, technical and psychological environment appropriate for the permanent conferences to work productively, to disseminate the expertise gained in this area, and to educate and encourage activists.

Recently, questions of worker participation in production management, especially the possibility of improving the work of the permanent production conferences, were discussed at the Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council Plenum. All trade union and economic components must strengthen the influence of the permanent production conferences and use this important form of socialist democracy in production management effectively. A consistent implementation of measures set forth by the plenum will help to achieve new labor victories and mark in a fitting manner the approaching 26th CPSU Congress.

9723

CSO: 1809

REGIONAL

TAJIKS PLAN NEW PUBLICATION CENTER

Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by V. Ibrahimov, director of publications of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Tajikistan: "Specifications of the Center, a New Press Building"]

[Text] The party Central Committee gave a recommendation showing great concern for the aims of more completely satisfying the demands of the people of the republic for newspapers and journals, raising the quality of contemporary printed publications, and strengthening the material and technical means of printing of the party and the republic, that the Central Committee CPTa should build in the city of Dushanbe a new complex for publication of newspapers and journals.

In July 1978 the Board of Works of the CC CPSU wisely approved the technical report of the complex. In the month of August 1980 the complex building appeared on "Pravda" prospect. "Promstro" of the Ministry of Buildings of Tajikistan SSR has taken responsibility for the complex building. The editorial offices of a total of 12 newspapers and journals, and correspondents' stations for the central newspapers will be situated in the editorial and publications building, where every necessity has been taken care of. Three-hundred and fifty polygraphic experts together with creative editorial workers, a total of 700 persons, will work on the publications.

In the main building of the complex there are bright airy offices for one or two editorial workers. A central air conditioning system will operate throughout the building. Intercom connections and a pneumatic post will be built into every office. In the same place a central publications library containing 30,000 bound volumes will be in operation, and a special information retrieval service will expedite the work of the journalists. A teletype will be in exclusive service to all the central newspapers. A very beautiful meeting place for 300 people, a restaurant with 150 places, and a buffet-bar with 24 seats will be built in the complex.

The complex will handle the printing of the central newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, TRUD, SOVETSKIY SPORT, and all of the newspapers of the republic, whose single issue circulation in the future will reach 1,690,000 copies and whose combined circulation together with that of the central newspapers will reach nearly 2 million copies. The circulation of journals will also increase greatly. In the 2 years just ahead the combined circulation of a single

issue of the journals will reach 690,000. The press will also publish social and political literature, pictorial publications, and other printed materials.

In "Main Roads of Economic Progress of the People of the USSR for the Years 1976-1980" it is noted that hereafter in the polygraphic industry offset printing, photography, and automatic line setting will be more widely introduced. The newspaper and journal publication complex will print 817 million units, or almost 90 percent of all production in this way. The new building for newspapers and journals will contain within its own grounds a mechanical dispatch office. Here special mention should be made that working conditions in this dispatch office will be completely different from conditions which now exist. In the kind of system presently being operated these procedures are carried out by hand. A great deal of time is spent on this, and worst of all a different number of newspapers is placed in every bundle. Under mechanically controlled conditions there will be no opportunity for such mistakes, because under these conditions electronic counters placed in the conveyors will supervise the accounting and book-keeping.

In the report on the dispatch office provision for new techniques has been considered which would make possible the mechanization and automation of the sorting and mailing of printed materials. All of the counting and sorting equipment will be installed so as to be controlled by a program. Here special binding machines and other automatic techniques will be operating.

Great attention will be shown to the problem of improving working conditions and safety techniques in production shops. The shops themselves will be located in light, open and cheerful buildings. Not only equipment and half completed products, but also mechanical means of transportation will be located in these shops. Rest areas will be built in these same shops. In addition to replenishing fresh air by means of the central ventilation system measures will be taken to reduce the noise and clatter of the machines in operation.

Editorial communication with production will be completely changed. To establish connections a pneumatic post will be set up between the editors' offices, proof-reading, type shop and typing bureaus. This makes it possible for material to reach its appointed place quickly and not to remain in need of the service of line runners.

New offset technology has greatly improved the printing process and working conditions; it reduces the delay of newspaper production, embellishes the pages and greatly improves polygraphic operations. Under such conditions the printer's models are good for printing in large numbers, the necessity of casting a master of the newspaper in lead stereotype is removed and the work is greatly simplified.

The complex building will be completed in two stages. The main editorial and publications building, the presses, the main physical plant and support buildings, a restaurant for 150 people and a meeting hall for 350 people has been envisioned in the first stage. The main newspaper and journals building is foreseen for the second stage.

In the production shops facilities for up-to-date polygraphy, "Rondesetpetit" roller offset machines for printing newspapers, a completely automated line for the preparation of an offset master, apparatus for counting, binding and cutting, and machines for stitch-binding (Poni-5) blocks will make it possible to completely mechanize the sorting of newspapers and journals into categories. The complete mechanization of all carrying and loading work and other transport operations have been considered with the aim of lightening the burden on workers. All transportation activity between and within shops, delivery of raw and semi-finished materials and paste is to be accomplished with the help of electric loaders, electric cars, pneumatic conveyors and freight elevators. On all of this equipment, which itself produces heat, dust and debris etc., dust and heat collecting devices are to be placed. Noise reduction apparatus is being placed in production buildings.

Life support buildings for workers on the presses of newspapers and journals are being constructed, in particular a medical station, dressing area, bath, and a building for sanitation and hygiene. Clothes, especially of workers in the type shop, are to be placed in a special cabinet where they will be aired until the next day by means of high powered ventilation. Facilities necessary for the maintenance of a healthy environment will be located in the area of the complex. Basketball, volleyball and tennis courts and a large swimming pool are to be built near the complex. A space of 12,500 square meters near the complex will be landscaped and planted with beautiful decorative trees, shrubs and rose bushes.

In the main editorial and publications building, whose usable space will occupy more than 8,000 square meters, everything necessary to the creative work of editorial workers will be assembled. Bright and airy buildings, uniform central air conditioning, pneumatic post, and organizational techniques will be there to serve the journalists. Each editorial worker will have allocated at least 12.9 square meters of working space, but averaging 18.5 square meters of space.

The main editorial and publications building space will have a photolaboratory, a library, a central teletype, a dictaphone, a buffet, a switchboard [ATS] for 300 telephones, archives and other services. Together with the complex of newspaper and journal buildings, various warehouses with railhead facilities and a storage capacity of 2,000 tons of paper will be set up in the south and west industrial sections of the city. The plan also envisions a hundred areas for the construction of residential buildings and children's playgrounds, and cultural and life support projects.

9737

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE ON KIRGHIZ LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 13 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by K. Sayakbaev: "Regard for the Word Is Civilized"]

[Text] Cultural workers always see a close connection in the life requirements of teachers, assembly line workers and engineers, simple farmers and herders who sow the land and look after animals. All of them have their "own" vocabulary according to their work. A person enriches himself, expresses himself precisely and plays games through it. The greater a person's vocabulary, the more directly and accurately he speaks; a person mispronouncing words he rarely uses or disregarding grammatical rules is speaking in a disorderly manner and soon becomes tired. Such moments occur often in daily life. I thought I would express my thoughts on the matter in this small article in LENINCHIL JASH. The readers of LENINCHIL JASH, while young now, are maturing and preparing themselves to be future leaders and cultured people. We understand well that knowing how to speak properly is important within society.

Among our people we have a good saying "a child at infancy..." [the full saying is: "a girl child at infancy, a wife at the beginning"] Everyone, if well-trained when young and able to relate to others, and is just and truthful, will show a good result at the end. A word entering a person's vocabulary requires an exact definition. The word is the wealth of the people and the vocabulary of a language is built over centuries. Over this long course words have frequently taken on new meanings. If we use a word to express how we feel or what we think it is because that word fits the need. In my opinion, persons today living in the sparsely populated countryside use words more accurately than those living in the cities. Clearly, the oral heritage of our ancestors is well preserved among the rural population.

The wealth of our language always increases as the result of changes in society. New words are coined, changing the language. Recently, "sputnik," "senazh," "kosmos," "beton," etc. have entered our vocabulary. A significant amount of terminology strengthens its position through literature. Recently, however, young people not only mispronounce certain new words but they also write them incorrectly. Such errors compel all of us to take care to preserve the purity of our language. One encounters these errors every day when reading books, magazines or newspapers, or listening to the radio. Some writers do not even attribute any meaning to certain specific forms of words. According to the rules of Kirghiz grammar is it correct to omit the plural form of the noun after a

number?... Take, for example, "ayylga kop kishi keldi," "kolkhozdun koyu on ming," "eki ming tutun" ["many people came to the village," "10,000 sheep of the kolkhos," "2,000 houses"]. We read often in newspapers: "kop brigadalar" (correct: "brigada"), "plandaryn atkaryshty" (correct: "atkardy"). If this is correct usage in our written and spoken language, is it permissible to say "eki otuktor satyp aldym" in place of "eki otuk satyp aldym" ["I sold a pair of shoes"], or "uch kilo almalar aldym" in place of "uch kilo alma aldym" ["I bought 3 kilos of apples"]?! How can we disregard grammatical rules?

The violation of a specific rule, the use of a plural form instead of a numerical noun, is frequent in radio broadcasts. Once in a television broadcast they said, using the plural form: "Now we are making our visits to the Caucasus." Actually, only one trip was made. This type of example occurs quite often. At other times Russian grammar becomes confused with Kirghiz grammar. The nonexistence of gender in Kirghiz is indisputable. In the first years of Soviet rule certain mistakes were introduced into our language through the printed word. Therefore, even though there is no gender in our language, the words "traktoristka," "balerina" and "studentka" were written. However, our Uzbek and Kazakh brethren eliminated this mistake and now write "traktorist," "balerin" and "student." Since we have no gender in our language it would be better if we were to follow the example of our Kazakh and Uzbek brothers. If we were to be obstinate and say we will introduce it into the language, how would we introduce it into a language with no gender? Why do we write "mugalima" [teacher(f)]? To differentiate a female teacher from a male teacher? To differentiate a female teacher from a male teacher must one write "okutuuchua"? The way a person learns a word when young is the way he will use it for the rest of his life. The child who says "tamak jeym, tamak ichem, tamak barby?" ["I eat, I drink, is there food?"] can never say "ookat jeym, ookat ichem, ookat barby." The language of a child is formed in this way.

The printed word plays a major role in the formation of a language. In my opinion, one should write and pronounce words entering Kirghiz from Russian according to the grammatical rules of the Russian language. Following the correlation and connections special to a language is correct. This is my firm belief and the rule I follow. I had come from the village. Once, when I was studying Russian in the 7th grade, the teacher of my physics class Pavel Dmitrievich Maslennikov (he taught M. V. Frunze, up to the war a portrait of P. D. Maslennikov always hung in his museum) asked me about Pascal's Law. I answered, saying "v zamknutom sosude..." ["in an enclosed space..."] but omitting to use the preposition "v." He said to one or two of the Kirghiz children in the class: If you want to learn Russian well, you have to master the grammatical rules and make an effort to pronounce it correctly. I remember his words to this very day. Permit me to give some advice to my young friends: Using a word correctly and writing it according to the rules of syntax is a good cultural quality. Saying "nрав," "uchastok," "sanatoriy" and "lektoriy" which entered Kirghiz from Russian, while writing "nrava," "uchastka," "sanatoriya" and "lektoriya" is to pronounce them incorrectly.

I am a translator of belles-lettres. I enjoy most essays which have been translated, but I regret the quality of translation of many books. There are many poor translators. As a result (from Bogdanov's "The Party of Free Children"):

"Here is a zamorduk hen, stubborn like an ugorduk duck!", "whistling and thieving at night, the stamping of the horses' hooves, the stick of the whip was awaited," "the sick old lady Agaf'ya decided to ask Father Akakiy for a little honey and her resolution was accepted." In A. Muktar's "Children of the World" we read such translated passages as "fog had come down from a lowering sky and there were clouds on all sides," "a cool, rather beautiful night of night." Even recent translations, such as that from (Garry Wright's) "In the Enchanted Circle": "the sparkle of fraudulence on her face emanated forth," give cause for discussion. Although badly translated books do not survive, it is time for a serious discussion about them.

9676

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

TAJIK LITERATURE PROGRAM PLANNED

Dushanbe MAORIF VA MADANIYAT in Tajik 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Kurban Akramov and Zafar Dustov: "View of a Curriculum for Tajik Literature"]

[Text] The state curriculum for education is a document by which school teachers organize and regulate planned instructional calendars and is necessary to them in coordinating individual hours.

In the central newspapers and magazines of the republic the ideas and considerations of various experts were published relating to "Tajik Language and Literature Curriculum for Grades 5-10." They expressed their own anxieties concerning some of the curriculum's faults and mentioned their advice and inclinations.

We, who are also teachers in the subject of the mother tongue and literature, would like to express some of our considerations on the matter of some of the language, logic and methodology of the curriculum.

As is well known, every new school year the curriculum is published in small quantities. But by comparison of past publications (from 1977-79 forward) the idea takes shape that in the regulations and amendments for language and for some other of its areas serious change has not occurred. The curriculum, at least the specifications of literature and publications, has not been reviewed for several years. On page 42 of the curriculum the names of the poets Saif-i Isfarangi and Saif-i Farghani are written with a double izafet [Persian grammatical feature used to join a noun and its modifier] (in the form Saifi-i Isfarangi). On page 29 "bronevik" is given with a capital letter—"Bronevik." Now bronevik is the name of a military vehicle and cannot be a personal name. On page 52 of the curriculum we encounter the following sentence: "The importance of the Decision in the further development of Soviet Tajik literature." Writing decision with a capital letter is wrong.

The curriculum gives this advice to teachers in the instruction (grade 10) on the creative works of H. Yusufi: "Works of Yusufi in the period of the Great Patriotic War: 'Intikam' [Revenge], 'Muhabbat-i Lenin' [Lenin's Friendship], 'Kalam' [The Pen]." Habib Yusufi has a poem by the name of "Intikam" but the names of the last two poems are in error. In fact the curriculum has in mind the poems "Muhabbat va Hakikat" [Friendship and Truth], and "Man Vatanra bish az harvakta daram dusttar" [I Love the Homeland More Than Ever].

On page 44 of the curriculum "All of the selections" of Ubaid-i Zakani are suggested for outside class reading, but written in the form "selected completions" which is in error. In any case the compilers of the curriculum of language and literature must put into practice correct forms for names of works.

Now, concerning some of the subjects and works which are given for use and analysis in the literature curriculum for grade 10, the analysis of M. Mirshakar's story "Fedka" is called for. However, in the textbook neither its analysis nor any of its parts are given. Secondly, in my opinion neither the construction nor the tenor of this work are appropriate to the age of the students in the 10th grade. This work was printed for the first times in 1949 in the magazine GHUNCHAHA-YI KHANDAN [Laughing Rosebuds] and had been written for children of lower school age. In its place should be the story "Ishk-i dukhtar-i kuhzar" [Love of the Mountain Maiden] of M. Mirshakar, which does not appear in the textbook either.

Such inappropriateness of the curriculum is better seen in the textbook especially in grade 9. Likewise, the curriculum calls for teaching the works of Hilali, "Sifat-ul-ashikin" [Quality of Lovers]; the story of Mushfiki, "Gulzar-i 1ram" [Garden of Peace]; the poetry of Sayida, "Dar bara-yi kahti" [Concerning Famine]; the story "Kamde va Mudan" [Kamde and Mudan] of Bedil; "Tuhfa-yi dustan" [The Gift of Friends] of Shahin; and the creative works of Abdulkadirkhaja-yi Savda. Unfortunately in the book nothing has been given concerning these subjects save a few indications.

In the curriculum for literature, grades 4-7, works to which space is devoted in the textbook are recommended for independent reading. However, the ordering has not been respected in grades 8-10. As a result a difference arises between independent reading and outside class reading. In our opinion shorter works or extracts of a single work which are in the textbook (in the case where there is no chrestomathy) ought to be recommended for independent reading. In the literature book for grade 9 detailed information is given concerning the life and works of Bina'i, Fitrat-i Zarduz-i Samarkandi, Mulham, Mirza Sadik-i Munshi, Hazik, Hairat and Mirza Siraj. It would have been better if the curriculum had recommended teaching these subjects for independent reading.

The arrangement of the curriculum has also recommended such works for independent reading and outside class reading that the student has difficulty with understanding and comprehension. For example, for grade 5 "Umr-i dubara" [Ruined Life] by Jalil; for grade 6 the memoirs of J. Ikrami, "Ustad-i man, maktab-i man va khud-i man" [My Teacher, My School and Me]; for grade 7 the novel of R. Takur, "Zaval" [Decay]; and for grade 9 the novel "Gora" [Mountain] by this writer are suggested. These works are not appropriate to the level of the student in length or philosophic and scientific content.

In the curriculum mostly works of much older publication (1948-1968) are recommended. The reason for this is that they do not pay regular attention to the specifics of publications. The poems of the master Rudaki, the "Shahnameh" of Firdausi, the "Bustan" [Garden] and the ghazals of Hafiz, Hilali, Sayida and several other works have been printed in recent years. It should also be noted that most of the works recommended for outside class reading, especially some of

the classic Tajik literary works and the works of the master S. Ayni, "Dakhunda," "Ghulaman" [Slaves], and "Yaddashtha" [Notes], are accessible neither to the students nor even to us the teachers because it has been years since their last printing.

Of the creative works of the master S. Ayni the curriculum recommends for outside class reading in grades 4 and 5 the story "Yatim" [Orphan], in grade 6 "Ahmad-i divband," and in grade 7 "Ash'ar-i muntakhab" [Selected Poems], "Dakhunda," and "Yaddashtha," but these are, in our view, inappropriate. If "Yatim" were suggested for grade 4, "Ahmad-i divband" for grade 5, parts one and two of "Yaddashtha" for grade 6 and "Ash'ar-i muntakhab" and "Dakhunda" for grade 7 it would be more well-organized and appropriate to the age of the students. It is better to recommend part three of "Yaddashtha" for grade 9 and part four for grade 10 because their subject matter and contents are appropriate to the literary periods.

It would be good to take into consideration the valuable thoughts and ideas of specialists in language and literature, and the suggestions and opinions of school teachers of the republic in the formation of a curriculum for literature.

9737

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REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN DRAMA FESTIVAL DESCRIBED

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANI in Turkmen 10 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by O. Nepesov: "The Drama Festival of the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan: He Said 'Save the Colt!'"]

[Text] One of the important questions today in the play "Taychanak" [colt] by the Kazakh writer Oralkhan Bokeev is the relationship between the older and the younger generation. It is the older generation which conducted the revolution successfully, achieved great victories against fascism and built new buildings to replace the destruction and devastation of the war, and it is the younger generation which is free, literate and proud. They hardly resemble each other on this question. The reason is that so many changes have taken place in relationship to the times, way of life and character. Looking more deeply, however, one has to see that one is the continuation of the other.

In the play "Taychanak" put on by the Aman Gulmammadov Turkmen State Young Actors Theater they try to expose and illuminate this important question.

When the scene opens, a herd of horses is being rounded up. Other than the horse-herd Boztaylak in the corral, no one is there. The reason is that the horses do not belong to anyone. The youths laugh at the old horse-herd who remains with the horses. Here, only Jan, played by O. Gelenov, thinks about the situation of the old man. He cheers him up.

He no longer cares for his companions and former classmates. The useless young men with nothing in their head, guitars slung over their backs and hair falling to their shoulders, and the two talking, good-for-nothing girls irritate him. His one goal is to do useful work for the people and the fatherland, but where should he work? These thoughts and this goal bring him to the herd on top of the snowy mountains.

A herdsman's life is simple but for those living here every day is an act of courage. Old Boztaylak loves the horses on the kolkhoz. He can hardly bring himself to bring a horse which has grown old to the slaughterhouse for meat. His only wish is that the horses remain free. With this goal he dies bravely. His last words are: "Save the colt!" But these words of Boztaylak do not pertain to saving a colt, but mean that the younger generation be saved. The reason is that his little son is among them.

Another important question in "Taychanak" compels attention. Bad habits, like a lack of discrimination and standing outside of important work and events of the time, are exposed. Bitili, played by O. Amangeldiev, and the guitar-playing youth, played by Ch. Seyitliev, are among such types. Because they perceive everything in the same indiscriminating manner, life itself does not interest them. They do not think of the efforts of the old horse-herd, nor of a person who sweeps the streets without pay. They consider such people to be idiots.

A similar lack of discrimination is shown by an adult, played by A. Orazov, who lives in a building with a veranda. He is constantly accusing the young men of something. He himself contributes nothing. He does work useful to himself, but says this is different. Under the pretext of not being able to live with a dog in an upper story he sees nothing against taking a room away from an invalid on a lower floor.

The play raises many other interesting questions. In it, the examination of sacrifices and difficulties, especially difficulties requiring heroics in this day and age, is recalled for the spectator in theatrical language. The colt must be saved, that is, the younger generation must be saved, as a result of which the entire way of life is saved. This is the main idea of the play.

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